

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

STATE POLITICIAN MAY BE INDICTED.

Federal Grand Jury Investigating Charge of Connection in Naturalization Frauds.

OFFENSE COMMITTED IN 1900.

Worker in Democratic Party Said to Have Been Implicated With Others in Issuing Citizenship Papers.

As a result of information which it is said has been secured by United States District Attorney Dyer and Assistant Attorney Norton since the adjournment of the last Federal Grand Jury, it is understood that an indictment against a well-known Democratic State politician, charging naturalization frauds, may be returned by the Federal Grand Jury now in session.

The politician is not a resident of St. Louis, but is a frequent visitor to the city, and for a number of State campaigns has made his residence here while the campaigns were on. He is regarded as one of the best posted persons in the State.

Investigation of the alleged connection of this politician, as well as others who are prominent, is said to have engaged practically the entire attention of the Grand Jury since it convened Tuesday.

Whether an indictment will be returned against him in the partial report of the body which will be made to-day cannot be said, but it is believed that charges will be preferred against him before the final adjournment of the body on November 1.

DEAR FALSE SIGNATURES.

Many applications for naturalization papers which bear the signature of Clerk John Murphy and of witnesses of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, it is alleged, were passed upon by that court, and those receiving the documents are said to have not been seen inside of the court.

Several of these who, it is said, received false citizenship papers live in St. Louis County, and it is understood these papers were issued in 1900. The status of the individuals who run against these offenses in a short time and after this prosecution will be barred.

The name of a prominent politician in the county, it is said, has also been mentioned in connection with securing the papers. It is understood that the names were furnished to the State politician in question by him, and then, with the aid of a well-known St. Louis political worker, they were fraudulently introduced through the St. Louis Court of Appeals without the aid of the judges on the bench or the attention of the clerk, as to the right of the applicants to receive certificates of citizenship.

OTHERS MAY BE INDICTED. Indictment of the St. Louis politicians who figured in the securing of the papers is said to be among the probabilities that will occur as a result of the deliberations of the Federal Grand Jury.

The trial of Thomas E. Barrett, former Marshal of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, who resigned his position on account of indictments found against him for alleged complicity in securing fraudulent naturalization papers, will take place at the November term of the United States District Court.

Regarding statements concerning probable indictments by the Federal Grand Jury, Assistant District Attorney Bert D. Norton said: "I do not know where this information came from. The District Attorney's office does not care to give out information in advance of the Grand Jury's report. The Grand Jury will no doubt find and report some new indictments, and the indictments will speak for themselves. The Grand Jury may make a partial report Friday or Saturday."

WOMAN CHASES NEGRO. WHO SNATCHED HER PURSE.

Miss Florence Corbin Pursues Highwayman, but Does Not Recover Property.

Miss Florence Corbin of No. 3020 Easton avenue last night chased a negro purse snatcher several blocks, but did not succeed in getting back her watch, \$5.00 and two checks amounting to \$15, which he stole from her.

Miss Corbin is employed as a stenographer in a large commission merchant's office. She left the office shortly after 6 o'clock and started to walk up Washington avenue to board a street car. When Miss Corbin was between Second and Third streets the negro jumped from between two buildings, clung to her by the arm and grasped her purse, which she carried in her hand. The watch was in the purse, and as she was presented to her Miss Corbin fought to save it.

The young woman's screams did not bring the aid which she expected, and the negro's superior strength soon proved too much for her. He struck her violently in the face and caused her to release her hold, all the time threatening to kill her if she did not cease her screaming.

Finally, as she was compelled to give up her purse, Miss Corbin gave chase when the negro ran away. She followed him to Morgan street, a crowd joining her. The negro ran into a dark alley and made his escape.

Miss Corbin reported her loss at the Fourth District Station. She was uninsured, save a slight abrasion on her cheek where the negro struck her.

LEGLESS MAN FOUND DEAD.

Henry Kelpie Died Suddenly After Complaining of Illness.

Henry Kelpie, the legless man, who on September 9, 1903, was arrested on the charge of killing George Ziege in a Candelot saloon, was found dead at No. 621 South Broadway yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

RUSSIA, WITH SHIPS READY FOR WAR, HOLDS MANCHURIA; JAPANESE PREPARING TO PROTECT KOREA FROM INVASION.



PORT ARTHUR, RUSSIA'S GREAT MILITARY AND NAVAL STRONGHOLD IN THE FAR EAST.

Lying between Korea Bay and the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, admirably adapted by nature for defense, its importance in strategic movements is beyond calculation. As it has been, however, it has been entirely separate from other Russian territory, a condition not in accord with Russia's policy. With all of Manchuria in Russian hands, Port Arthur becomes practically a principal seaport in a new Russian Province.

CZAR'S ARMY MOVES FORWARD TO SUPPORT NAVAL ACTION.

St. Petersburg Government Apparently Makes No Effort to Keep Pledge to Evacuate Chinese Province—Negotiations Proceeding at Tokio, but the Outcome Is Doubtful Unless Russia Makes Substantial Concessions.

CHINESE MINISTER IS BUYING WAR MATERIALS IN GERMANY.

Tien-Tsin, Oct. 8.—A telegram from Yin-Kow under date of October 8 states that the Russians are taking no steps to evacuate New-Chwang, Manchuria. Reports from the North show that they are holding their positions everywhere in that Province.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—The Chinese Minister is at Essen, where he is buying arms and other war material.

WARSHIPS OF BOTH NATIONS READY FOR ACTION.

Port Arthur, Oct. 8.—(Copyright, 1903.)—A Japanese squadron is maneuvering off Korea, apparently ready and waiting for hostilities. The Russian fleet is perfectly ready. It is lying with steam up and the vessels are painted as in war time.

It is denied here in the highest quarters that the Japanese are landing troops, though they may attempt to defend Korea from invasion.

A Paris dispatch says that a formidable Russian fleet has arrived at Ma-San-Pho Bay, but the Republic's special dispatch from Port Arthur appears to indicate that the bulk of the Russian fleet is still there. It has, however, been painted as in war time.

Ma-San-Pho is in the southeastern part of Korea, on the seacoast opposite Japan. Russia has long desired the occupation of this port and negotiations for a concession there were in progress for several years. These were said to have been terminated on March 20, 1900, when Korea granted Russia a site there for a coaling depot and naval hospital.

Russia then renounced her purpose to acquire land on the mainland opposite Ma-San-Pho Harbor. The Russian Minister at Seoul in May, 1900, informed the Korean Government that Ma-San-Pho would be used as winter quarters for the Russian fleet. Japanese vessels seldom go there, but usually select Pusan, a few miles further north, as a port of call. Last Tuesday, however, a dispatch from Paris said that, according to official advice, a Japanese fleet was in the harbor of Ma-San-Pho, but no troops had been landed.

Meantime, Russia has advanced several brigades of soldiers to the frontier of Korea, and it is probable that the Japanese fleet will undertake measures to protect that country from invasion.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS HEAR JAPANESE WANT TO FIGHT.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Official information received here shows that a formidable Russian fleet, comprising ninety warships of all classes, has left Port Arthur and has arrived at Ma-San-Pho, south of Korea, where the Japanese fleet had already arrived. The Russian ships have anchored within the Ma-San-Pho Harbor, alongside the Japanese ships.

Several brigades of Russian troops have been moved forward to the Korean boundary, and are now encamped on the border. Diplomatic negotiations are still proceeding at Tokio. These do not relate to the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, but to the future of Korea.

The Patrie to-day in a special dispatch from Darmstadt gives an interview with Alexander Savinsky, the secretary to Foreign Minister Lamort, who, it is claimed, spoke on the authority of his chief upon Russo-Japanese relations. M. Savinsky is quoted as saying:

"Our agents at Tokio have informed us that Japan desires war and is prepared for it. We have enough troops in Siberia to resist all the Japanese forces."

London, Oct. 8.—Regarding the report that the Russian fleet had arrived at Ma-San-Pho, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, said to-day that Russia had only about thirty war vessels in the whole Far East, and it "would be a physical impossibility, on account of coal and other supplies," the Minister further asserted, "for them to remain at Ma-San-Pho. It would be the most unlikely place for them to go to, even if Russia contemplated hostilities, as it is within easy striking distance of Japan's strong naval base at Tsu, in the Straits of Korea."

So far as Baron Hayashi knows, it would be equally unreasonable for the Japanese fleet to go to Ma-San-Pho.

NEGOTIATIONS IN DOUBT UNLESS RUSSIA YIELDS.

Yokohama, Oct. 8.—According to all Chinese reports, to-day, the date fixed for the evacuation of parts of Manchuria by the Russian troops, passed without a Russian move toward the evacuation of Manchuria.

In the meantime, the Russo-Japanese negotiations regarding Korea and Manchuria are proceeding at Tokio, between the Japanese Cabinet and the Russian Minister, Baron de Rosen. The latter is acting under direct instructions from Admiral Alexieff, Viceroy of the Far East.

The prospect is considered doubtful unless Russia makes substantial concessions. The rumor of the Japanese rejection of the Russian demands is officially denied. The press to-day was officially warned against indulging in sensationalism.

China is understood to be waiting for the result of Japan's negotiations before further treating with Russia for the evacuation of Manchuria.

KOREAN QUESTION BECOMES OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Comparison of the Russian and Japanese naval forces in the Far East, side by side in Korean waters, as reported in Paris dispatches, is regarded as a development of the far East.

Continued on Page Two.

RUSSIA IS THIRD AND JAPAN SEVENTH AMONG NAVAL POWERS.

Russia ranks third among the naval Powers of the world. Japan is seventh.

It is believed, however, that Japanese strength on the sea is not so greatly inferior to that of Russia, because the Asiatic Empire navy is practically new and equipped with modern armament, while Russia's list of fighting craft contains many old vessels which would be of little use in a sea fight of the present day.

It is also remembered that the Japanese have proved their mettle. In the war with China they swept the seas with ease.

Including battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers and torpedo craft, the number and displacement of ships in the seven leading navies of the world follow:

Rank.	Country.	Vessels.	Displacement.
1.	Great Britain.	42.	1,770,000.
2.	France.	42.	780,000.
3.	Russia.	50.	520,000.
4.	Germany.	38.	460,000.
5.	United States.	127.	500,000.
6.	Italy.	31.	320,000.
7.	Japan.	136.	250,000.

In the Russian Navy there are 248 torpedo craft, compared with ninety-three in Japan. Of warping armored vessels, built or under construction in 1902, Russia had thirty-seven and Japan fourteen.

JOHN R. FONTANA'S LEG IS FRACTURED.

Member of House of Delegates and His Wife Thrown From Their Buggy.

John R. Fontana, the Twenty-second Ward representative and former Speaker of the House of Delegates, sustained a fracture of the left leg in a collision of buggies near the St. Louis Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Fontana, who was in the buggy with her husband, although thrown violently to the ground, escaped with only a slight bruise on her arm and shoulder.

The police are looking for a pretty 15-year-old girl who they believe has planned to rob St. Louis housewives and has already obtained considerable booty.

Mrs. F. Hilliard of No. 525 E. 12th avenue is the first victim of the innocent-looking girl, and mourns the loss of two handsome rings, valued at \$300, as a result of her short acquaintance with her.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Hilliard answered in person a ring at her door bell. Upon answering, she found a young girl, with curly blond hair, blue eyes and neatly attired.

"If you please, madam," spoke the girl, "I am searching for employment. I have been out two days now and have not succeeded in finding work. My money is all gone. I have no place to sleep to-night; am heartless and hungry. If you have work for me I will gladly do it for my board."

Mrs. Hilliard at once felt sorry for the girl. She invited her into the house, had a nice breakfast prepared for her and then set her to work assisting in the cleaning of the house. The girl worked industriously and well and her mistress was congratulating herself on being able to get so easily a "country girl" who knew how to work so well. In the afternoon Mrs. Hilliard had occasion to go to her dresser to get some article and she missed her rings. She searched carefully for them and then thought of her new servant.

Mrs. Hilliard had left the girl in the kitchen washing dishes. When she went to the kitchen Mrs. Hilliard was again surprised to find the girl missing. She telephoned to the Mounted District Police. Detectives were sent out to her house and she was sent to all police stations.

The following description of the girl to be sent to all police stations: Age 15 years; height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 110 pounds; hair light; eyes blue; black skirt; dark blue striped shirt waist; Tam O'Shanter cap; black double-breasted jacket.

Mrs. Hilliard also noticed that the girl wore a plain gold ring. The rings missed by Mrs. Hilliard are described as a plain band ring, made of three diamonds, but one is missing, and the other contains five opals, and also has one set missing.

Captain McNamee of the Mounted District believes the girl is acting under instructions from some experienced thief, who compels her to visit houses under the pretense of getting work, and then steal whatever she can get.

Mrs. Hilliard did not get the girl's name and the police have only the description.

COOL WEATHER IS PREDICTED. No Radical Change in Temperature Expected.

Continued cool weather is predicted by the Weather Bureau for St. Louis and vicinity to-day. Fair weather is also forecast and a continuation of the pleasant conditions of the last two days may be expected for the next twenty-four hours.

The Northwestern high has continued southeastward and has caused rapid temperature changes as far south as Arkansas. Freezing temperature is reported over Western Nebraska.

BEAT HIS PUPIL TO DEATH.

Tutor on Trial at Bayreuth Declared Mentally Sound.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—The trial of Andreas Dipold, a tutor, who whipped to death the son of Director Koch of the Deutsche Bank, a lad 14 years of age, was continued to-day at Bayreuth.

The doctor who examined the body of the lad, Heinz Koch, testified that the prisoner was mentally sound, but of unusual instincts.

PRESIDENT AND MR. FOLK HOLD TWO CONFERENCES ON BOODLE AND BOODLERS.

As a Result the United States Will Request the Mexican Government to Surrender Kratz, and Negotiations Will Be Vigorously Prosecuted by the State Department for the Delivery of Kelley From Canada and Wainwright From France—Mr. Folk Dines With Chief Executive at Noon and Is Invited Back in Evening to Discuss Paragraph in Forthcoming Message on Bribery and Extradition for That Offense.

FOLK'S WORK WILL BE IMPRESSED ON FUTURE TREATIES.

The Republic Bureau, 10th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis reached Washington at 8 o'clock this morning, and after breakfast visited the State Department and the Department of Justice relative to the extradition of the fugitive St. Louis hoodlers who are now in Mexico, France and Great Britain.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Folk took lunch with President Roosevelt, at the latter's request, and spent an hour and a half in consultation with the chief executive, in which all the aspects of these matters were discussed.

The President expressed great interest in securing the return of these fugitives, and, after lunch, requested Mr. Folk to return to the White House at 5 o'clock this evening.

At that hour the matter of including a paragraph in the annual message to Congress discussing bribery and the need for its inclusion in treaties with all foreign Powers was talked over.

FOLK'S CRUSADE WILL MAKE HISTORY.

It can be predicted that President Roosevelt will devote considerable space to this important matter in his forthcoming message, and the St. Louis exposures will result in an important amendment of practically all existing treaties.

Mr. Folk's visit to Washington was remarkably successful. With regard to fugitive St. Louis hoodlers who are now in France and Great Britain, there is little doubt that their return will be secured within a very short time.

There is a little more difficulty with regard to Kratz, who is in Mexico, but there is a reasonable prospect that he also will be returned to the United States for trial in spite of the fact that the recent extradition treaty with that Republic is not retroactive and has been held by that country not to apply to fugitives there when the treaty was made.

Notwithstanding this obstacle, the State Department will at once instruct the Minister to Mexico to request the return of Kratz. Regardless of treaty stipulation, it is said to be within the power of that Government to deport a fugitive if it deems expedient, and there is little doubt that the request of the State Department will be heeded. At any rate the Secretary of State will make the request of Mexico and this is an important gain for Mr. Folk.

REQUISITION FOR KRATZ WILL BE MADE.

After his lunch with the President this afternoon the latter sent for the Attorney General, and Mr. Knox has rendered the opinion that the requisition for Kratz could be made under the treaty.

While Kratz may oppose this in the Mexican courts and probably will do so, his final return to the United States under the request of this Government would seem to be probable on the ground of international courtesy or some other consideration.

With regard to France and Great Britain, the matter is much clearer. Treaties with these countries are held to be retroactive. The Secretary of State began the drafting of supplemental treaties with both these Powers. They will be legally in time for ratification by the Senate before January 1, and under their provisions St. Louis hoodlers who are in hiding in France or Canada will be returned as a matter of course. No retroactive objection would hold good in regard to these cases, it is said.

Heretofore the law officers of the State Department have insisted that fugitives could not be returned by retroaction of a treaty, because it never is done by a foreign country excepting upon a specific pledge on the part of the United States that it would return to that country any fugitive charged with a like offense. This promise, the officials have maintained, cannot be given, because a fugitive in this country might prevent it by an appeal to the courts.

However that may be, the Attorney General has decided that the requisition upon Mexico can be made legally, and as he is the highest legal authority of the Government, his authority in this matter would seem to govern the law officers of the State Department.

The visit of Mr. Folk has attracted much attention in Washington, it being known that his mission was to secure the amendment of existing treaties so as to leave no harbor in any civilized country for corrupt legislators, whether municipal, State or Federal.

It is said that the President's message will discuss fully the question of bribery and recommend that it be covered in all treaties with foreign Powers, and it is certain that all the branches of the Government will co-operate to secure the return of the St. Louis hoodlers wherever they may be found.

Mr. Folk expects to depart for St. Louis Friday.

"The epidemic of boodling and bribery unheeded in the last year at St. Louis and the subsequent exposures in connection with the Post Office Department investigation, have brought to light more cases of this character than in fifty years before. The demand for more effective extradition treaties cannot be questioned."

TO ORGANIZE A FOLK CLUB.

Prairie Township Democrats for the Circuit Attorney.

Armstrong, Mo., Oct. 8.—The Democrats of Prairie township are making preparations to organize a Joe Folk club in this city Saturday.

Elder Richmond, a Christian minister of Fayette, Mo., will address the meeting.

The sentiment in this township for Folk for Governor is almost unanimous.

FOLK'S DAY WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Folk dined with Mr. Roosevelt for an hour and a half. In the evening he was invited to a conference in regard to a clause to be inserted in the President's message on bribery and hoodlers.

The probable results of Mr. Folk's visit will be the amending of all extradition treaties of the United States so that hoodlers will have no refuge, and the delivery to the United States of Kratz, Kelley and Wainwright.

BAKING POWDER WITNESS CALLS UPON FOLK.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, one of the witnesses desired in the baking-powder investigation, came over from New York to-day and called on Circuit Attorney Folk. The latter was about to go to the White House and made an appointment for another time.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, one of the witnesses desired in the baking-powder investigation, came over from New York to-day and called on Circuit Attorney Folk. The latter was about to go to the White House and made an appointment for another time.

ANCIENT ENEMIES WILL ARBITRATE.

Anglo-French Treaty for the Settlement of All Disputes Practically Completed.

ON HAY-PAUNCEFOTE MODEL.

Rearrangement of European Political Alliances Is Indicated—Agreement the Result of Recent Official Visits.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The terms of the general treaty of arbitration between France and Great Britain have been concluded between Foreign Minister Delcasse and the authorities in London.

There only remain minor questions of detail and the signing of the treaty. These formalities are so far advanced that the treaty is considered to be an accomplished fact to-day.

The advanced stage of the negotiations has not been communicated to the public. The treaty follows the general lines of the Hay-Pauncefote arbitration agreement, which, to a considerable extent, served as a model.

It is pointed out that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, although rejected by the United States Senate, now serves the useful purpose of giving a basis for this important Anglo-French treaty. The officials also view the negotiations as evidence of a sympathetic attitude of the United States, France and Great Britain on the practical adoption of the theory of arbitration.

The treaty is mainly significant in being the culmination of the rapprochement between France and Great Britain after centuries of warfare, the maintenance of defensive armaments and the recent armistices growing out of the Panbaltic incident and the South African War. It is also significant of the tendency towards a rearrangement of the European political alliances.

The treaty is mainly the outcome of the exchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet and the visit of the French parliamentarians to London. Official purporters followed.

French feeling heretofore has been rather skeptical over the practical realization of the treaty, and when its advanced stage is known it will occasion widespread attention and discussion in France and throughout the rest of Europe.

CHASE AROUND THE WORLD RESULTS IN AN ARREST.

J. F. Arondez Accused of Embezzling \$150,000 From The Netherlands Government.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—J. F. Arondez has been arrested by United States Secret-Service Agent George W. Hazen.

Arondez was taken from the Japanese ship Nippon Maru as she came alongside her dock from the Angel Island Quarantine Station. The arrest was made at the request of George J. G. Marsdy, Consul of the Netherlands at this port.

It is understood that Arondez is charged with the embezzlement of \$150,000 from the Netherlands Government, the officials of which have been pursuing him around the world, aided by the police of various countries and the agents of railways and steamship lines upon which he has traveled.

Arondez boarded the Nippon Maru at Yokohama and the authorities here were at once notified.